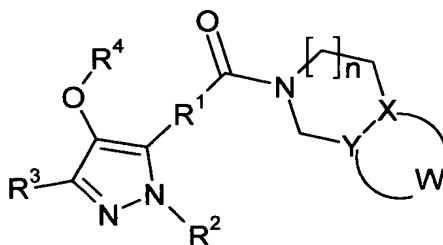


## CLAIMS

1. A compound of formula (I)



(I)

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or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate or derivative thereof, wherein:

- 10 W-X-Y defines a five or six-membered partially saturated or aromatic ring containing 0 to 3 nitrogen atoms wherein X is CH or N and Y is CH or, when X is CH, may also be N; said ring being optionally substituted by halo, oxo, -CN, -COR<sup>5</sup>, -CONR<sup>5</sup>R<sup>5</sup>, -SO<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>5</sup>R<sup>5</sup>, -NR<sup>5</sup>SO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>5</sup>, -OR<sup>5</sup>, OR<sup>11</sup>, -NR<sup>5</sup>R<sup>5</sup>, -(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkylene)-NR<sup>5</sup>R<sup>5</sup>, R<sup>7</sup>, R<sup>11</sup>, or CF<sub>3</sub>;

R<sup>1</sup> is absent or is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkylene;

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R<sup>2</sup> is H, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkenyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkynyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>7</sub> cycloalkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>7</sub> cycloalkenyl, phenyl, benzyl, R<sup>8</sup> or R<sup>9</sup>, said C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>7</sub> cycloalkyl, phenyl and benzyl being optionally substituted by halo, -OR<sup>5</sup>, -OR<sup>10</sup>, -CN, -CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>7</sup>, -OCONR<sup>5</sup>R<sup>5</sup>, -CONR<sup>5</sup>R<sup>5</sup>, -C(=NR<sup>5</sup>)NR<sup>5</sup>OR<sup>5</sup>, -CONR<sup>5</sup>NR<sup>5</sup>R<sup>5</sup>, -NR<sup>6</sup>R<sup>6</sup>, -NR<sup>5</sup>R<sup>10</sup>, -NR<sup>5</sup>COR<sup>5</sup>, -NR<sup>5</sup>COR<sup>8</sup>, -NR<sup>5</sup>COR<sup>10</sup>, -NR<sup>5</sup>CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>5</sup>, -NR<sup>5</sup>CONR<sup>5</sup>R<sup>5</sup>, -SO<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>5</sup>R<sup>5</sup>, -NR<sup>5</sup>SO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>5</sup>, -NR<sup>5</sup>SO<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>5</sup>R<sup>5</sup>, R<sup>8</sup> or R<sup>9</sup>;

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R<sup>3</sup> is H, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>7</sub> cycloalkyl, phenyl, benzyl, halo, -CN, -OR<sup>7</sup>, -CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>5</sup>, -CONR<sup>5</sup>R<sup>5</sup>, R<sup>8</sup> or R<sup>9</sup>, said C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>7</sub> cycloalkyl, phenyl and benzyl being optionally substituted by halo, -CN, -OR<sup>5</sup>, -CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>5</sup>, -CONR<sup>5</sup>R<sup>5</sup>, -OCONR<sup>5</sup>R<sup>5</sup>, -NR<sup>5</sup>CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>5</sup>, -NR<sup>6</sup>R<sup>6</sup>, -NR<sup>5</sup>COR<sup>5</sup>, -SO<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>5</sup>R<sup>5</sup>, -NR<sup>5</sup>CONR<sup>5</sup>R<sup>5</sup>, -NR<sup>5</sup>SO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>5</sup>, R<sup>8</sup> or R<sup>9</sup>;

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R<sup>4</sup> is phenyl, naphthyl or pyridyl, each being optionally substituted by R<sup>8</sup>, halo, -CN, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> haloalkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>7</sub> cycloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkoxy, -CONR<sup>5</sup>R<sup>5</sup>, OR<sup>11</sup>, So<sub>x</sub>R<sup>6</sup>, O-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkylene)-CONR<sup>5</sup>R<sup>5</sup>, O-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkylene)-NR<sup>5</sup>R<sup>5</sup>, or O-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkylene)-OR<sup>6</sup>;

each R<sup>5</sup> is independently either H, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl or C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>7</sub> cycloalkyl or, when two R<sup>5</sup> groups are attached to the same nitrogen atom, those two groups taken together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached represent azetidiny, pyrrolidiny, piperidiny, homopiperidiny,  
 5 piperaziny, homopiperaziny or morpholiny, said azetidiny, pyrrolidiny, piperidiny, homopiperidiny, piperaziny, homopiperaziny and morpholiny being optionally substituted by C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl or C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>7</sub> cycloalkyl;

each R<sup>6</sup> is independently either H, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl or C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>7</sub> cycloalkyl;  
 10 R<sup>7</sup> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl or C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>7</sub> cycloalkyl;

R<sup>8</sup> is a five or six-membered, aromatic heterocyclic group containing (i) from 1 to 4 nitrogen heteroatom(s) or (ii) 1 or 2 nitrogen heteroatom(s) and 1 oxygen or 1 sulphur heteroatom or (iii)  
 15 1 or 2 oxygen or sulphur heteroatom(s), said heterocyclic group being optionally substituted by halo, oxo, -CN, -COR<sup>5</sup>, -CONR<sup>5</sup>R<sup>5</sup>, -SO<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>5</sup>R<sup>5</sup>, -NR<sup>5</sup>SO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>5</sup>, -OR<sup>5</sup>, -NR<sup>5</sup>R<sup>5</sup>, -(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkylene)-NR<sup>5</sup>R<sup>5</sup>, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl, fluoro(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl or C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>7</sub> cycloalkyl;

R<sup>9</sup> is a four to seven-membered, saturated or partially unsaturated heterocyclic group  
 20 containing (i) 1 or 2 nitrogen heteroatom(s) or (ii) 1 nitrogen heteroatom and 1 oxygen or 1 sulphur heteroatom or (iii) 1 oxygen or sulphur heteroatom, said heterocyclic group being optionally substituted by oxo, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>7</sub> cycloalkyl, -SO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>5</sup>, -CONR<sup>5</sup>R<sup>5</sup>, -COOR<sup>5</sup>, -CO-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkylene)-OR<sup>5</sup> or -COR<sup>5</sup> and optionally substituted on a carbon atom which is not adjacent to a heteroatom by halo, -OR<sup>5</sup>, -NR<sup>5</sup>R<sup>5</sup>, -NR<sup>5</sup>COR<sup>5</sup>, -NR<sup>5</sup>COOR<sup>5</sup>, -NR<sup>5</sup>CONR<sup>5</sup>R<sup>5</sup>,  
 25 -NR<sup>5</sup>SO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>5</sup> or -CN;

R<sup>10</sup> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl substituted by R<sup>8</sup>, R<sup>9</sup>, -OR<sup>5</sup>, -CONR<sup>5</sup>R<sup>5</sup>, -NR<sup>5</sup>COR<sup>5</sup> or -NR<sup>5</sup>R<sup>5</sup>;

R<sup>11</sup> is phenyl optionally substituted by halo, -CN, -COR<sup>5</sup>, -CONR<sup>5</sup>R<sup>5</sup>, -SO<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>5</sup>R<sup>5</sup>, -NR<sup>5</sup>SO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>5</sup>, -  
 30 OR<sup>5</sup>, -NR<sup>5</sup>R<sup>5</sup>, -(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkylene)-NR<sup>5</sup>R<sup>5</sup>, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl, halo(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl or C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>7</sub> cycloalkyl; and

x and n are independently 0, 1 or 2.

2. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound according to claim 1 and one or  
 35 more pharmaceutically acceptable excipients, diluents or carriers.

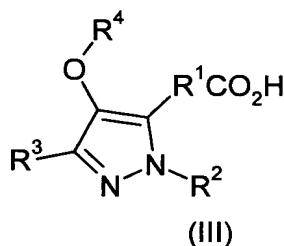
3. A pharmaceutical composition according to claim 2 comprising one or more additional therapeutic agents.
4. A compound according to claim 1 for use as a medicament.
5. A pharmaceutical composition according to claim 2 or 3 for use as a medicament.
6. A compound according to claim 1 for use as a reverse transcriptase inhibitor or modulator.
7. A pharmaceutical composition according to claim 2 or 3 for use as a reverse transcriptase inhibitor or modulator.
8. A compound according to claim 1 for use in the treatment of an HIV or genetically-related retroviral infection, or a resulting acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS).
9. A pharmaceutical composition according to claim 2 or 3 for use in the treatment of an HIV or genetically-related retroviral infection, or a resulting acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS).
10. A method for inhibiting or modulating HIV reverse transcriptase activity in a subject in need thereof comprising administering to said subject an effective amount of a compound according to claim 1.
11. A method for inhibiting or modulating HIV reverse transcriptase activity in a subject in need thereof comprising administering to said subject an effective amount of a pharmaceutical composition according to claim 2 or 3.
12. A method for treating an HIV or genetically-related retroviral infection, or a resulting acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) comprising administering to a subject in need thereof an effective amount of a compound according to claim 1.
13. A method for treating an HIV or genetically-related retroviral infection, or a resulting acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) comprising administering to a subject in need thereof an effective amount of a pharmaceutical composition according to claim 2 or 3.

14. A method of treating an HIV or a genetically-related retroviral infection, or a resulting acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS), comprising administering to a subject in need thereof an effective amount of a compound according to claim 1.

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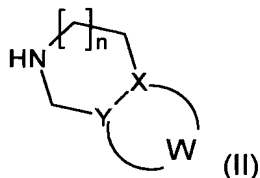
15. A method of treating an HIV or a genetically-related retroviral infection, or a resulting acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS), comprising administering to a subject in need thereof an effective amount of a pharmaceutical composition according to claim 2 or 3.

- 10 16. A process for preparing a compound according to claim 1, which comprises:  
(A) reacting an acid of formula (III)



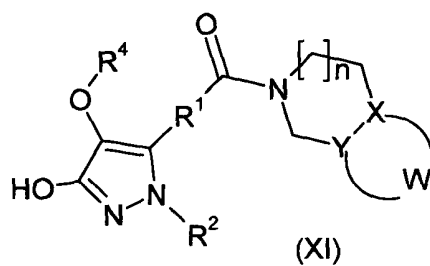
with an amine of formula (II)

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under acid/amine coupling conditions;

- 20 (B) preparing a compound of formula (I) in which R<sup>3</sup> is halo, halogenating a compound of formula (XI)



(C) interconverting a compound of formula (I) into another compound of formula (I); or

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(D) deprotecting a protected derivative of compound of formula (I); and

(E) optionally converting a compound of formula (I) prepared by any one of steps (A) to (D) into a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate or derivative thereof.

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